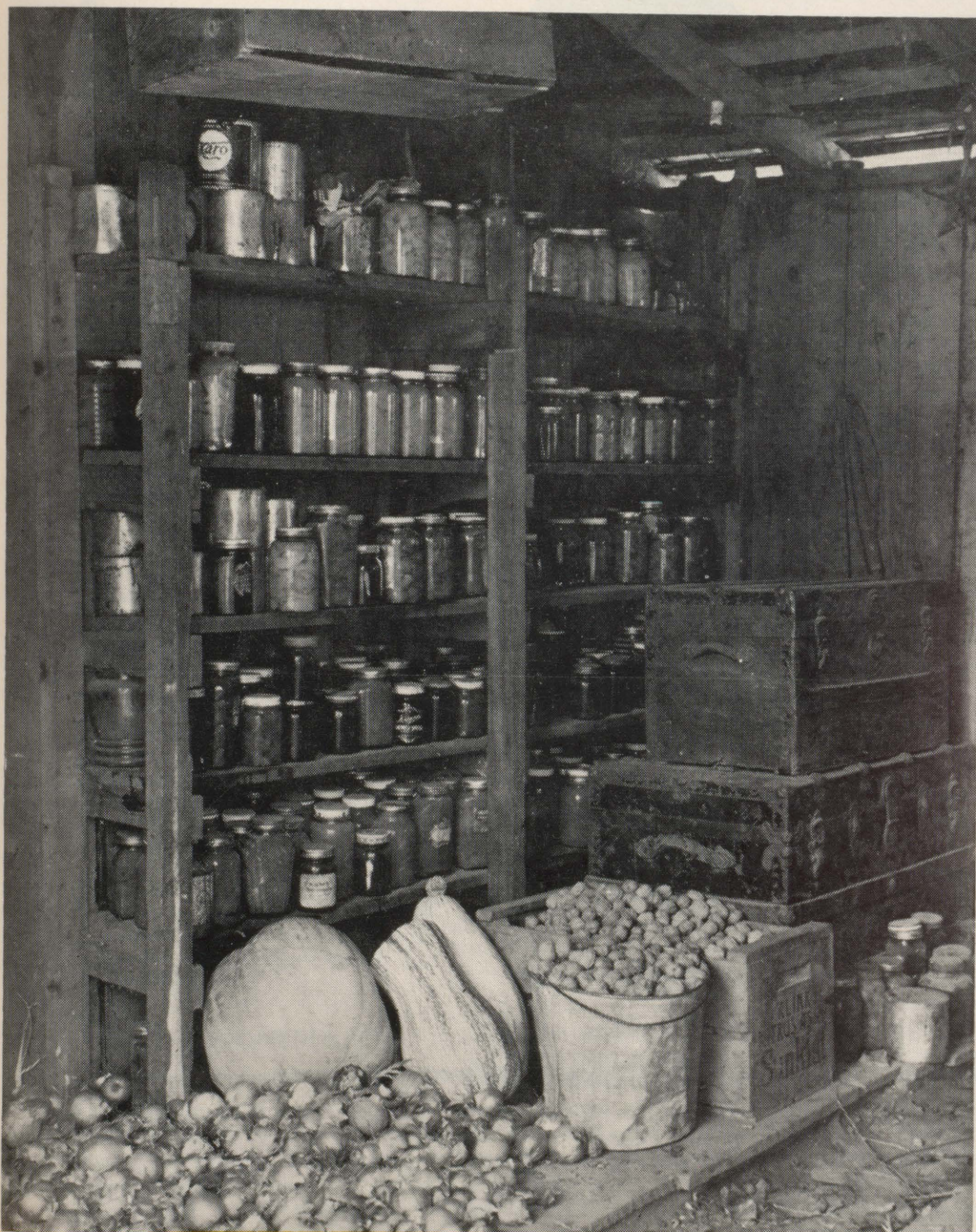


The Macdonald FARM Journal



Vol. 22 No. 10
October, 1961

THANKSGIVING

Beef is Big Business

Buying Guide for
Vacuum Cleaners

Uncle Gib



THE MACDONALD LASSIE

Editorial

Strengthening Agriculture

The announcement, in this issue, of a new policy of the Provincial Department of Agriculture under the heading "The Consolidation of Agriculture" deserves a long hard look and a bit of study. Although this announcement refers specifically to agriculture it could be much more far-reaching.

If our interpretation is correct, this policy announces a vast survey of rural resources and a program of resources development. For instance, the inventory of resources expected of local committees includes population, labour force, available jobs, number and size of farms, arable land, uncultivated land and forest areas. And the policy statement also says: "This must be carried out with an eye to other sectors of the economy in consultation with the other Departments and with the Quebec Economic Advisory Council."

This policy appears to announce a tremendous project of rural development. Perhaps it should be called resource development since it will have as its goal the most profitable use of all resources. Many, if not most of these resources will be non-farm and will necessarily involve participation by some of our larger towns as well as our villages. It would be a mistake fatal to this policy to limit it to agriculture and farmers. It must include town businessmen in each region as well as farmers because we can have prosperous farms and a "consolidated" agriculture only if work is provided for all labour available in a region. It will, if we do not sell it short, mean the development of resorts, parks, small industries and fish and game farms as well as institutions to train personnel for these developments.

WHO'S RESPONSIBILITY?

Responsibility for the survey and development in each area rests, beyond doubt, with the people whom it most concerns — the local people. The original policy statement suggests that agronomes will be charged with seeing that a representative local committee is organ-

ized. However, without some spark from farmers themselves, it will not go far.

We would go so far as to suggest that it is good that responsibility for the program rests on the shoulders of farmers and townspeople in each county. Why? Because resources, human and material, will vary in every district. Also, the program depends on co-operative effort. A program that would send a special government representative into each community to tell farmers how many farms, and which ones, should be maintained, would not go far; at least, not in a progressive direction.

GOVERNMENT ASSISTANCE

The official statement does not enumerate what government assistance is available, except in certain special cases, to local committees for the development of resources. This it cannot do for two reasons.

First, the program involves more than the Department of Agriculture. It takes in other government departments and the Quebec Economic Advisory Council. It might even, although there is no evidence at the moment, tie in with the Federal Agricultural Rehabilitation and Development Act.

Secondly, each request for special assistance should be assessed on its own merits. No two cases

will be alike. It is also likely that technical assistance will be required as much as, and probably more than, monetary assistance.

Until the communities survey resources and draw up plans there is little point in Government commitments of this nature. They might even be undesirable as they could have a strong influence on plans if the varieties of assistance happened to be limiting, as could happen, since no official policy could detail and provide for all eventualities.

This Provincial program very closely resembles the Rural Development Program of the United States with the single exception that, at the moment, there has been nothing said of Federal-Provincial co-operation. Like that of the U.S., its success will depend on whether it has the combined support of farmers, business and civic leaders and community organizations working together as a team. If it does not receive this type of support it will be short-lived for the agricultural problem in Eastern Canada cannot be solved in isolation from other community activities and organizations. Besides requiring co-operation, it will also need a spark in each community to start it moving. For this, as the policy statement says, we must look to the farmers.

by L. C. Young



TELL YOUR TROUBLES

'TIS the season of the year when farmers require bullet-proof vests and lots of luck. With the prowess and cunning of four hours in the country our city cousins will stalk Jersey cows, tan-coloured horses and bulls' eyes (on mailboxes). If you're shot, you may console yourself. If you hadn't resembled a deer you wouldn't have been bothered.

Seriously, though, the hunting season will cause much damage to farmers. Not all hunters should be condemned for the acts of a very few. Most game clubs try to maintain good relations with neighbouring farmers. If you're being bothered by hunters who are misbehaving, why not phone your nearest club. At least they would then be aware of your problems and they might even be able to help you.

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To Talk of Many Things

by John ELLIOTT
Agricultural Fieldman

Check Drainage

In late October and early November open ditches and tile lines should be checked. To avoid flooding next spring ditches should have brush and other debris removed. In tile drains the main drain should be checked along with the drain basin. If, during the checking, any broken tiles are found, they should be replaced to avoid interfering with the remaining tile drains and to avoid clogging the line.

Buying and Laying Tile

It doesn't pay to buy rejected or damaged tiles. This may lead to much trouble and expense. If you are laying out tile this year make sure before they are placed that the tiles are sound. It only takes a couple of broken tiles to render a drainage system useless.

Overstocked in Chemicals?

Any farmer who has purchased too much weed or insect killers should keep them from freezing this winter. Freezing may cause

the chemicals to change so that the same effect will no longer be there next spring. To save money, store any extra chemicals in a warm dry place out of reach of children.

Fall Ploughing

Ploughing should be done very early in the fall. Waiting till late October or November is too late. The soil should have enough time to break down the sod so that a good seed bed can be prepared in the spring.

Fall Stabling

Cows don't like to be stabled suddenly. To avoid sudden fall-off in milk production, keep cows in at night but allow them to pasture during the day. The time to start is about the middle of October when the weather starts getting cold and rainy.

COVER PICTURE

This picture found in our files was taken several years ago and heralds the approach of Thanksgiving. All that is missing is a squirrel who often ventured near to replenish his own winter food-store.

"ANNUAL FLOWERS FOR CANADIAN GARDENS" — Published by the Research Branch, Canada Department of Agriculture, this 32-page booklet gives uses of annual flowers, describes arrangements, gives garden plans, as well as types of seeds, sowing, transplanting and disease protection. The booklet also contains information on annuals for special purposes such as rock gardens and window boxes and tells how to cultivate them. Publication No. 796, printed September 1961, available from the Canada Department of Agriculture.

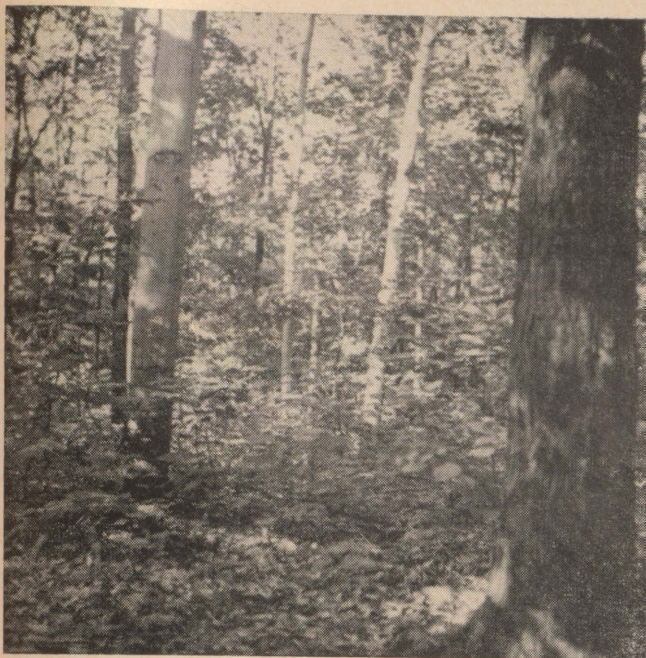
ART. BENNETT

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All Breeds

Tel. 100 Sawyerville, Que.



A managed woodlot. Note distribution of stem sizes. Many size groups are present. This woodlot is ready for another selection cut.



An over-mature white pine stand: an unmanaged woodlot. Over-stocking and old age has killed one tree. If the others are not cut soon, they too will be lost.

Invest In Your Woodlot

SINCE Jacques Cartier first sailed down the St. Lawrence, Canada's land area has not changed. Prices and yields may change but the land from which Canadians earn their living now and in the future will remain constant. The future generations of this country will have to feed themselves and earn their living from the same soil as did our forefathers.

The question of a constant land area having to support more people should make us take a look at our management practices. Take, for instance, the farm woodlot. In Canada at the present time, a little less than ten percent of the commercially productive forest land is in private ownership. Of that twenty-six percent is in the Province of Quebec, and of this proportion 5,000,000 acres are occupied by farm woodlots. An important feature of these woodlots is that the land represents some of the most fertile, productive, and accessible forest land in the country. Since the land is fertile, it can grow an excellent forest crop, if given half a chance. The accessibility of the land makes it possible to produce and readily market a forest crop.

In 1957 the Gordon Commission

on Forestry predicted that the logging cut in 1980 would be fifty-eight percent greater than that of the 1954 cut; yet the amount of land under forest crop has been steadily declining. This means only one thing—if we are to meet the demands for forest products in 1980, it will have to be accomplished by increasing the production per acre. Doesn't 5,000,000 acres of accessible woodlot seem like a good place to start?

The farm woodlot owner should ask himself, "Would it pay me to invest in my woodlot?"

In response, it can be said that as long as the landowner is paying taxes on the land, he has an investment in the land. It is only natural for a person to expect a half decent return on his investment. Yet, at the present time in Quebec, only two-thirds of the woodlot owners obtain a return from their woodlots. Too many farmers regard it only as a place to pasture their cattle and where they might obtain their next winter's fuelwood.

Many farmers don't realize that they have the basis of a woodlot management programme. If these farmers would only concentrate their fuelwood cut on the poorly formed stems and leave the good



Mr. Peter MURTHA,

Department of Woodlot Management.

stems until they are fully mature, then sell these logs as sawlogs or peeler (veneer) logs, their return from the woodlot would be vastly increased. The farm woodlot owner should remember that it takes longer to grow fuelwood material than it does to grow sawlogs.

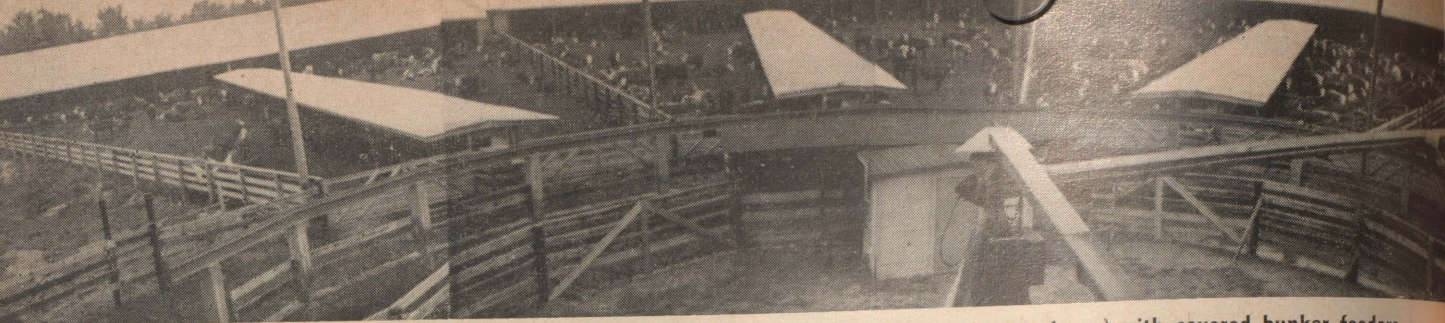
How can the production of the woodlot be increased?

There are two ways. Both require very little cash. The production of the woodlot can be increased by (1) an organized working plan, and (2) planting.

The first method in which the production per acre can be increased is through thinning and other stand improvement measures. Examples of such improvement measures are as follows:

- (1) Stop the premature cutting of the better species of timber.
- (2) Increase the protection of the woodlot from such things as

(Continued on page 8)



A view of the feedlot showing three feeding paddocks (there is another one at right not shown) with covered bunker feeders running down the centre of each paddock.

At right is the panel of switches which operates the electrical equipment used for feeding.

BEEF IS BIG BUSINESS

for this farm in Joliette County



Claimed to be the largest beef finishing operation in the world of its particular type, this "farm" can handle 1,200 cattle at one time. It is located at Ste. Elizabeth, near Joliette in Joliette County, Quebec. News of this may come as a jolt to many people who look upon Quebec as a "dairy" province but the feeding operation may, if successful, jolt the beef industry even more.

The farm, which went into operation only 18 months ago, is owned by La Société des Cultures des Terres Noires. The farm covers 2487.5 acres. The field work is highly mechanized, as is the feeding operation.

The feeding complex, the heart of the operation, is revolutionary. Cattle do not pasture but are quartered in four wedge-shaped yards which are closed at the wide end by open-sided sheds. These wedges form a sort of semi-circle.

All feed is stored at the centre of this semi-circle in the 16 Harvestore silos and two feed bins. The feed is removed from the Harvestores at the bottom by means of an auger. Grain supplements can be mixed mechanically with the feed from the Harvestores in any desired proportion as the feed is carried out. Auger-type feed conveyors from the bins and from the Harvestores come together so that

feed is mixed and only one auger is required to convey the complete feed from the joint to the cattle.

The cattle are fed in bunkers, one of which is located down the middle of each paddock. The auger which carries the feed from the mixing joint to the paddocks is arranged in such a way that the feedlot end rides a track, allowing it to be moved. It can be moved along this track to connect with the conveyor in each bunker. The system is electrically operated.

Although mineral and some feed grain supplements are purchased, most of the feed is grown on the farm. The management is still trying out different crops and feed combinations. The bulk of the feed is a type of forage slightly more mature than silage called haylage. It is harvested before crops reach the bloom stage and should have a humidity of 45-55%. It is stored in the Harvestores which are constructed and sealed to maintain a constant pressure.

This past summer some 400 acres of corn were grown, some of which was harvested as silage and the balance as feed corn. Oats and barley were also grown. All crops are stored in the Harvestore silos, each of which will hold more than 200 tons of haylage. As this was the first full year of operation the proportion of land in different

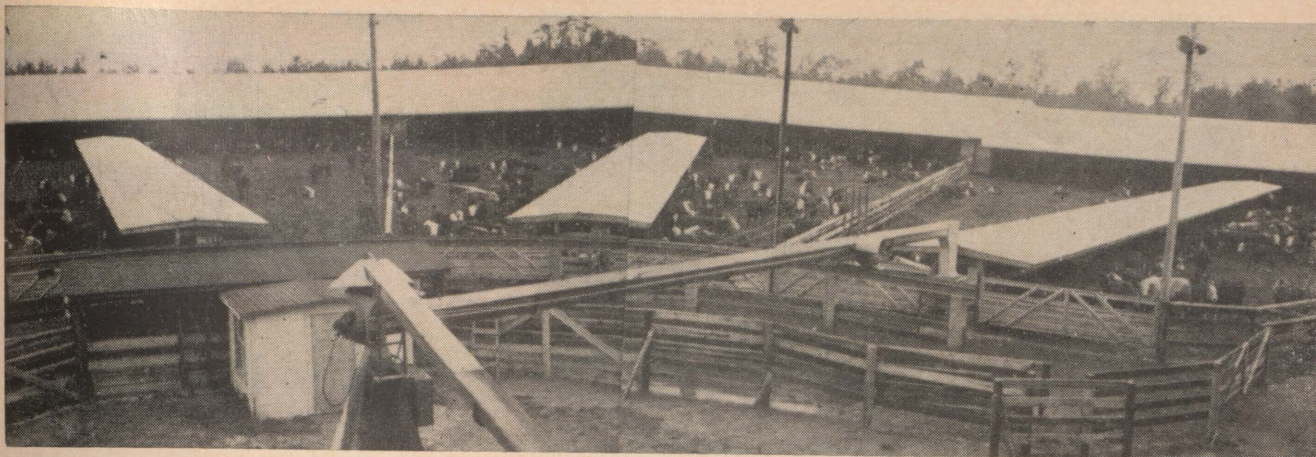
crops may be changed as experience dictates.

A close check is kept on feed consumption and production. All feeds are weighed as they enter the feedlot area, including forages. A close check is also kept on weights of cattle as they arrive and when they are shipped to market.

Labour requirements are a minimum. During summer, the heavy shipping and receiving period, four men feed and care for the stock as well as handling shipments in and out of the feedlot. Only two to three men are required in winter.

The field force in the growing and harvesting period numbers ten to fifteen men, none of whom are employed at the farm in the winter months. A full-time mechanic looks after machinery and equipment and the office employs two to three people.

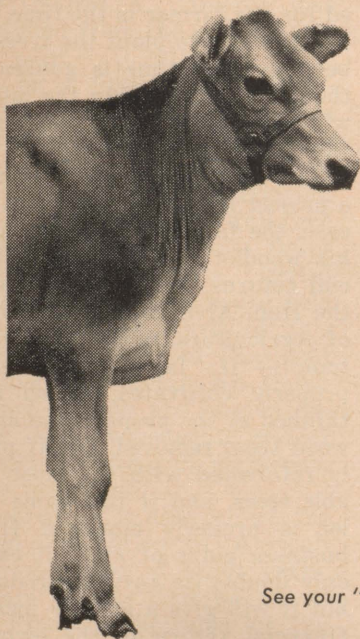
Beef for finishing is obtained from Western Canada. Its stay at the feedlot varies, ranging from three to five months, depending on prices and condition of the animals as well as the season. To date the rate of gain of animals on feed has been excellent according to officials. Yields and grades have also been good. But the skeptics only shake their heads and wonder if it will pay.



Above: a view of the right side of the feedlot showing auger-type conveyor with one end located at the apex of the paddocks and the other end resting on a track so that it can be rotated from one bunker feeder to another.



At right: the battery of 16 Harvestore silos each one of which will hold more than 200 tons of haylage. In the centre of the bank of silos can be seen the control building in which is located the electrical switches, the motors which drive the conveyors and two metal feed-bins.



DO YOU HELP OR HINDER YOUR CALVES' URGE TO GROW?

Calves are born raring-to-"grow"! Nature sees to that. But whether you help or hinder this urge depends on how you feed them.

"Miracle" Calf Feeds work so well, even Mother Nature's surprised. "Miracle" Calf Starter and Calf Grower contain everything calves need to get them into your milking line—months earlier! And that's what you're in business for... to milk cows, not feed calves.

See your "Miracle" Dealer soon about the complete "Miracle" Dairy Feeding Program.

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CALF STARTER
CALF GROWER

"MIRACLE"

16% DAIRY FEED
18% DAIRY FEED

"MIRACLE"

32% DAIRY SUPPLEMENT
24% DAIRY SUPPLEMENT



"MIRACLE" FEEDS

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VANCOUVER • WINNIPEG • MONTREAL



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Since their profits depend on maintaining high standards, they practise strict sanitation to protect their market. Mrs. Grégoire, who looks after the cleaning of milking equipment, says that Gillett's Lye is the most effective product she's found to dissolve the fats in tubes and rubber parts. Furthermore, she adds, Gillett's Lye leaves no deposits after use, which might contaminate the milk.

They have found that Gillett's is best, not only for rubber parts, but for all parts of the machine, and for cleaning and disinfecting milk utensils.



FREE BOOKLET!

Send for a free 60-page booklet which gives full details, not only for dairy sanitation, but also for every use on the farm and in the home. Write: Standard Brands Limited, 550 Sherbrooke St. W., Montreal.

IN REGULAR 9½ OZ. AND
MONEY-SAVING 5 LB. CANS

INVEST IN . . . (from page 5)

- fire, insects, diseases and grazing.
- (3) Select a time for cutting when the trees will yield their greatest financial return.
 - (4) Use a method of cutting which will yield the natural regeneration of the desired species of trees.

Again, the only cost to the farmer who starts and carries on these practices is his time. Cutting operations can be carried on in the winter time, a generally slack time for most farmers. When the farmer removes the overmature and infected trees, he is (1) harvesting a crop, (2) improving the quality of his woodlot, (3) providing a chance for regeneration to take place, and (4) increasing the protection of the woodlot by decreasing the risk of fire, disease and insect attack.

The second answer is "use the same method farmers have been using for centuries—PLANT the crop!" Most Quebec farmers do not realize that under "Article 164" a land owner may obtain free planting stock from the Quebec Department of Lands and Forests as long as the farmer has one or more acres to plant. The only cost involved for the farmer is the time which it takes him to plant the trees. The best planting time is generally in the early spring or in the late fall, which is usually an "off season" for the farmer.

The necessity to invest money in a project is not always true. In this case, the farmer can invest time in his woodlot and reap many financial returns. A statement made by the Hon. Alvin Hamilton, Minister of Agriculture, nicely sums up the topic:—"If farm woodlots are properly cultivated, which means thinned at the proper time and the wood trees removed, and if properly reforested with the most desirable trees, and if this same woodlot is properly managed from a business point of view, it can not only double its natural production, but it will give a greatly increased financial return to the owner."

"RAISING GEESE"—An 18-page booklet on the management, feeding, breeding, incubation and marketing of geese, by researchers of the Canada Department of Agriculture. A handy guide for goose lovers. Publication No. 848, printed October 1961, available from the Canada Department of Agriculture.

Dairy Farmers' Appointment



MR. John T. Monkhouse, of Winnipeg, Manitoba, has been appointed Executive Secretary of Dairy Farmers of Canada. Mr. Monkhouse took up his new duties with the Dairy Farmers of Canada in Toronto on September 15th, succeeding Charles A. Cameron who had resigned from the post in July of this year.

Born on a farm at Elie, Manitoba, Mr. Monkhouse engaged in active farming and the farm co-operative movement in his home community until 1952. He left farming at that time to accept the full-time presidency of the Manitoba Dairy and Poultry Co-operative Limited in Winnipeg. Mr. Monkhouse held this position until April of this year. In the capacity of President and Managing Director, Mr. Monkhouse had a wide and varied experience in the commercial end of the manufacturing and marketing of dairy products.

He served as a director of the Canadian Federation of Agriculture for a period of eight years. Two years of this time he served as the Finance Chairman of the national organization.

Mr. Monkhouse has been a member of the Board of Directors of Dairy Farmers of Canada since January of 1954.

He is an active member of the United Church, and is involved in various community projects. He served for two years in the organizational stages of the Manitoba Branch of the Canadian Mental Health Association of Canada as Chairman.

ELECTRICITY Lightens Farm Labours



Thanks to the harnessing of electric power, farming today has become a much more pleasant and profitable enterprise.

Electricity can do a multitude of tasks around a farm . . . it milks cows, hoists and grinds feed, cleans, cools and heats buildings,

broods chickens and pigs, sharpens tools and implements, supplies light, hot water and ice, freezes foods, pumps water, cooks meals, washes, dries and irons clothes, brings news and entertainment through radio and television . . . in fact, electricity can do more things, more economically, than any other means.

Quebec's rural and industrial development, as well as its continued expansion, stems from inexpensive electricity supplied by Shawinigan. Today, great new power projects are planned or actually underway to meet the ever increasing demands from every corner of the province.



FAST-GROWING TREES

TREES are growing taller faster in the arboretum of the Central Experimental Farm maintained by the Canada Department of Agriculture in Ottawa. A poplar grew 59 feet in 10 years.

A. R. Buckley, well-known horticulturist who has spent many years at the farm, reports that measurements indicate more growth in many trees than could normally be expected. Yet the trees are maintained under natural conditions without special attention.

Alders planted in 1950 are now 38 to 43 feet high. These trees are

suitable as an alternate to willows for wet areas or near streams but they grow fast even in dry places. In the arboretum, the speckled alder, European alder and the red-veined Oregon alder grow the fastest but lack attractive fall foliage or fruit.

The London plane tree has developed into a beautiful specimen in 15 years. It is 40 feet high, has a branch spread of 41 feet and a girth of 41 inches.

The silver maple, a fast-growing species reached 38 feet in 10 years. The red Norway maple, Crimson King, and the common Norway ma-

(Continued on page 10)

NATIONAL FARM RADIO FORUM 1961-1962

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heard over stations

CBM Montreal
CKTS Sherbrooke
CJQC Quebec
Programs

- OCTOBER 30 A fresh approach
to Farm Forum
- NOVEMBER 6 Rural develop-
ment — Re-
sources for To-
morrow
A survey of re-
gional resources.
(Regional broad-
cast)
- NOVEMBER 14 Co-Operatives for
Service
Can co-operatives
provide a better
service for you?
- NOVEMBER 20 The Farm Fam-
ily. What's hap-
pening to it?

*Farm Forum Guide, which ac-
companies these broadcasts, may
be obtained without charge from
Box 237, Macdonald College.*

FAST GROWING TREES . . .

(from page 9)

ple have grown to 16 and 22 feet respectively. A cut-leaved silver maple became 44 feet high, 43 feet wide and 49 inches in girth in 15 years.

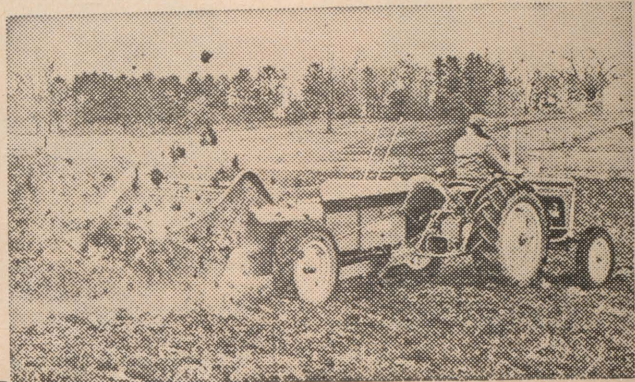
Among the smaller trees moraine locust has grown 28 feet and the European mountain ash 29 feet in 11 years.

The newer birches, transplanted in 1950 from seeds sown in 1947, vary unusually in growth. The lovely Japanese birch has grown to 28 feet and has a spread of 15 feet; the Nut-leaved birch, a graceful tree, has attained 31 feet with a spread of 11 feet; the popular European birch is 33 feet tall; the hairy birch 38 feet, and the Forrest birch 33 feet. The latter has a spread of 30 feet. Most birches spread from 14 to 16 feet but the Forrest and common birches are almost as wide as they are high. This is advantageous for home planting.

The poplars have made amazing growth in this time. The Upright Simon poplar grew 59 feet in 10 years and the bolleana poplar, a type that is rapidly replacing the Lombardy poplar because of its glistening white bark, silvery leaves and neater habits, grew 51 feet in 12 years.

NEW OLIVER 110-Bushel PTO No. 270

*Sized Right
for Big Spreading Jobs*



This is the *practical* size — all the capacity you need for large dairy and feeder herds, to save time in the daily job of spreading.

There's new ruggedness in the big No. 270 — deeper, wider, stronger flareboards . . . heavier side stakes . . . extra huskiness all the way through to take the pounding of power loading, to handle tough, oversized, matted chunks.

There's new power take-off flexibility in the No. 270, too. A new, in-line power drive adjusts automatically to the twists of heavy loads in rough fields. And you can heap up the *low* Oliver. There's no overhead cylinder arch to interfere with loading or unloading.

Rear wheels are located to balance the load, aid traction in slippery barnyards. Self-locking hitch stand avoids lifting. Check the new Oliver No. 270 before you buy any PTO spreader.



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THE FAMILY FARM

PUBLISHED IN THE INTERESTS OF THE FARMERS OF THE PROVINCE
BY THE
QUEBEC DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Farmer of the Year

Compiled by T. Pickup, Agronome,
of the Information and Research
Service, Quebec Department of
Agriculture.



Above: Mr. Laurent Gauthier, of St. Thomas d'Aquin, winner of the Gold Medal in the class for professional farmers in the Agricultural Merit Competition of 1961.

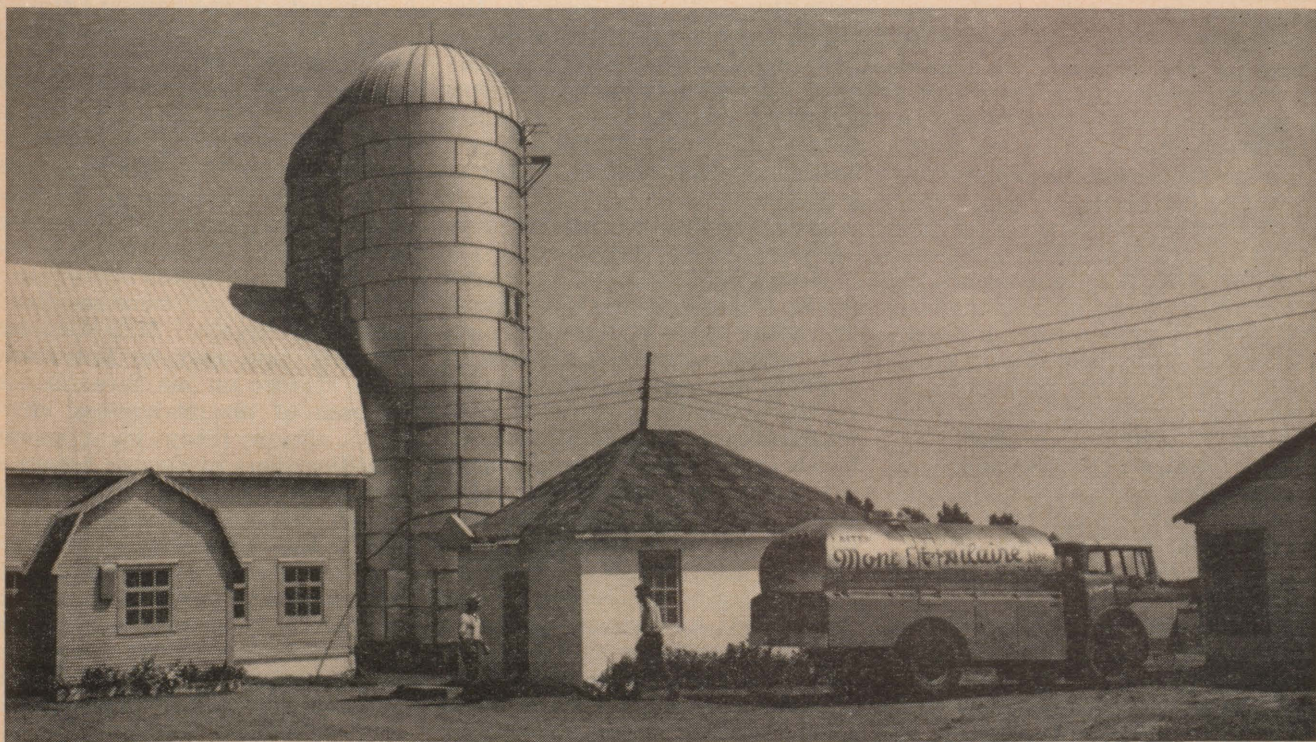
Below: **THE HEART OF THE FARM** — The two metal silos measuring 15' x 44' are unloaded automatically from the top. Each silo has a capacity of about 240 tons. In the centre of the photograph may be seen the black plastic pipeline through which milk passes from the barn to the refrigerated, 340-gallon tank in the milk-house. The dairy herd produced 450,000 pounds of milk last year.

The winner of the professional farmers' section of the Provincial Agricultural Merit Competition for 1961 is Mr. Laurent Gauthier of St. Thomas in the County of St. Hyacinthe. Mr. Gauthier, who is only 41 years old, is the first farmer in the county to win this Gold Medal.

Speaking at the banquet held at the Provincial Exhibition early in September, in honour of the competitors, Mr. Alcide Courcy, Minister of Agriculture and Colonization, illustrated his remarks by referring to the farms of the winners. He expressed his conviction that a farmer in this province, who is truly devoted to his splendid profession and can count on the help of his family, is very largely the master of his own destiny, a destiny which compares very favourably with that of the townsman. He could remain so on two conditions, which might be summed up in the two magic words "specialization" and "co-operation".

"First", continued Mr. Courcy, "as regards agricultural production or efficient farm management, the magic word is *specialization*. This does not mean single-crop farming,

although in some cases this may be fully justified. For example, on Mr. Laurent Gauthier's farm, there is a high degree of specialization. Nevertheless, the new Commander has two sources of income: the sale of whole milk and the sale of pure-bred dairy cattle. His crop production is also very specialized, since it is limited almost entirely to forage crops. In fact, I have heard that in all his fields, alfalfa is as abundant as couch grass is on some other farms. On his small farm of 95 arpents, Mr. Gauthier produces all the forage and silage required by his dairy cattle, numbering altogether 75 head and, as a result, the fertility of his soil has been much increased. This is an example of really intensive agriculture, but he is in no way a prisoner of his own system of farming. If tempted by opportunity or forced by circumstance, he could successfully launch out into other branches of crop production, because the extraordinary fertility of his soil would





PASTURE WITHOUT CATTLE — The words "pastures" and "hayfields" have lost their usual meaning on Mr. Gauthier's farm. Instead of the cows being driven to pasture, the pasture is driven to the cows; here the day's supply of green forage is being cut. This mechanically unloaded forage harvester is also used for cutting silage and hay (which is artificially dried).

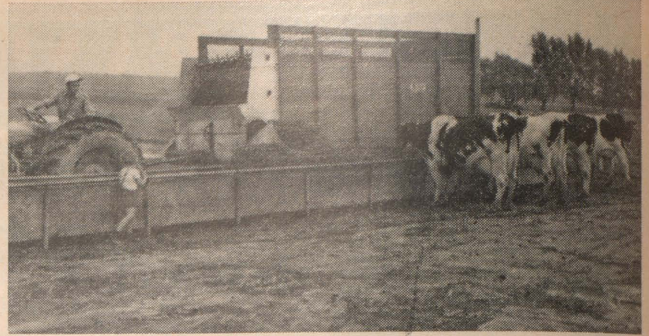
assure him of very high yields and a new, though different, balance of profits".

Referring to the winner of the highest number of points in the competition for silver medals, Mr. Courcy continued:

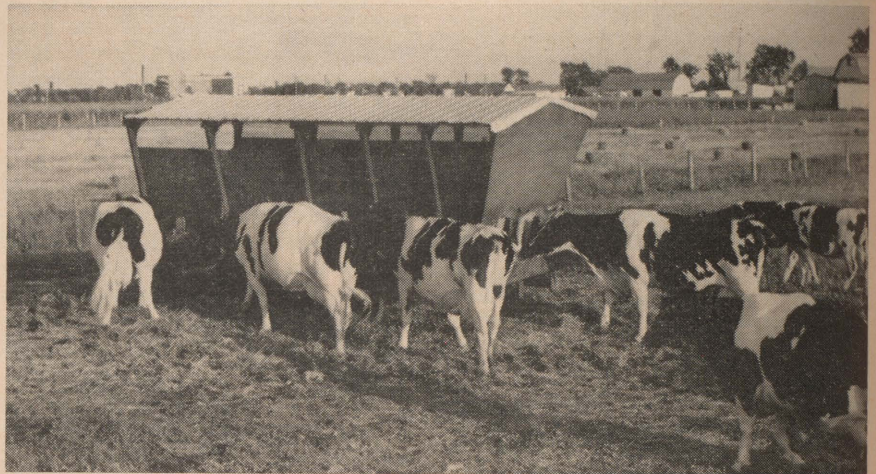
"Although less pronounced on the farm of Mr. Jean Paul Robert, there is again a considerable degree of specialization. He has an excellent dairy herd, but has given up growing grain in order to devote about 30 arpents to some special crops such as sweet corn, beans, cigar tobacco, and strawberries. There is no doubt that this system, adapted as it is to his conditions of soil, labour and available markets, has largely contributed to his success".

"Following the example of Mr. Gauthier and Mr. Robert, all farmers who aim at a more profitable agriculture should give up the idea of trying to grow a little of everything and turn their efforts gradually towards a few main lines of production (without, however, neglecting to maintain a good, big, family garden). In this way, they will acquire more quickly the technical skill they must have to use their labour and machinery effectively, increase yields, and reduce costs of production. In a word, they will combine all the methods which make for profitable farming".

After referring to the help which the government was prepared to



CATTLE WITHOUT PASTURES — An auger driven by the tractor unloads the green forage (mainly alfalfa and Ladino clover) from the harvester into the manger, which stands on a concrete pavement for ease in cleaning. Mr. Gauthier considers that this system is easier on the cows because it saves them the trouble of wandering all over the farm in search of their food. It also reduces fencing costs, saves land from being fouled and trampled, and makes it easier to keep an eye on the herd.



DRY FORAGE — The cows can help themselves to dry hay. This rack is designed to prevent waste and keep hay dry.

give, Mr. Courcy returned to the other condition for an independent agriculture. "I now come to the second magic word, *cooperation*. Understood in its widest sense, this word expresses an idea, an essential principle, which should be applied to many aspects of the production and marketing of farm products".

"For example, as regards production; how many farmers strive to fight the curse of weeds by means of chemical herbicides, and how many apple growers carry on a constant, scientific struggle to control the insects and diseases which attack their orchards, and yet finally see their efforts defeated by the negligence of neighbours? And as regards marketing; how many cooperatives, organized with the greatest enthusiasm, languish because their members refuse to sign contracts or respect moral obligations to deliver produce? How is it possible to organize joint marketing plans for farm products without the collaboration of a great majority of producers? How

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many market gardeners have started very conscientiously to grade their vegetables, only to be discouraged by the apathy of those around them? Cooperation is essential".

In a short, but humorous and confident speech, Mr. Laurent Gauthier said that he felt much more at ease on his farm in the company of several hundred creatures always ready to interrupt him, than here at Quebec before a silent and distinguished audience. He gratefully acknowledged the help he had received from his family and extended a warm invitation to all farmers in the Province to visit his farm. Those who cannot avail themselves of his invitation may gain some impression of Mr. Gauthier's excellent organization

(Continued on page 13)

TOP AMATEUR FARMER

SPRINGMOUNT FARM



Miss Ellin Beit-Speyer of Massawippi, Stanstead County, the winner of the contest for amateur farmers in this year's Agricultural Merit Competition.

Miss Ellin Beit-Speyer, winner in the amateur section of the Agricultural Merit Competition, is of German origin. She came to Canada in 1939 and settled on a farm at Waterville in the county of Stanstead. In 1943, she acquired the farm which she now operates at West Hatley on the shores of lake Massawippi. In 1951, she won the first place in the competition for the Bronze Medal and, in 1956, aiming still higher, placed eighth in the class for the Silver Medal. These two successes were not enough, however, to satisfy her healthy ambition to win highest honours and, in 1961, she registered in the amateur farmers' division and was awarded the Gold Medal and the title of Commander with a mention of "Exceptional Merit".

Miss Beit-Speyer operates a farm of about 400 acres in this beautiful part of the Eastern Townships. Her farm manager, Mr. Gérard Létourneau, whom we warmly congratulate for his contribution to Miss Beit-Speyer's success, informs us that this season there are 90 acres in first-class hay, 67 acres of pasture, 55 in oats, and 10 in silage corn.

The Jersey herd at Springmount Farm numbers 110 head, all registered purebred animals. Of these, 50 are milking cows whose yields range from 6,000 to 11,000 pounds of milk a year with a butter-fat content of over 5%. Miss Beit-Speyer herself supervises the livestock and delegates the agreeable task of cultivating her fields to Mr. Létourneau.

We doubt very much whether Miss Beit-Speyer reaps enormous profits from her farming enterprise; but, in any case, this is not her aim. She simply wishes, while leading a peaceful and happy existence on her lovely estate, to make her contribution to the progress of farming in Quebec by applying on her farm the latest findings and methods of scientific agriculture and livestock breeding, feeding and management.

from the accompanying photographs taken by Mr. Omer Beau-doin of the Provincial Agricultural Information Service.

Agricultural Merit Competitions are held annually in Quebec, but the province is divided into five zones or regions, and entries are restricted to one of these per year. This year it was the turn of farmers in region 2 (comprising the Eastern Townships and the St. Hyacinthe district). Next year, 1962, the contest will be open to those in region 3 (the counties south of the St. Lawrence river between Nicolet and Rivière du Loup; namely, Arthabaska, Beauce, Bellechasse, Dorchester, Frontenac, Kamouraska, Lévis, L'Islet, Lotbinière, Mégantic, Montmagny, Nicolet, Rivière du Loup, Témiscouata, and Wolfe, plus the southern part of two counties on the north shore, Quebec and Montmourence).

Competitors are in two main groups: the second section, in which those scoring 850 points or more out of a possible 1000 win silver medals, while those scoring less than 850 are awarded bronze medals; and the first section, open only to those who have already won silver medals and in which the winner is awarded a gold medal, the title of Commander, and a cash prize of \$200. This first section is again divided into two classes, one for professional farmers and the other for amateurs. Points are allotted as follows: Farm as a whole, 200; Lands and crops, 275; Livestock and equipment, 275; Farm buildings, 150; Miscellaneous, 100. Contestants are required to follow the advice of the Quebec Department of Agriculture. Further information may be obtained from Mr. Alexandre Rioux, Secretary of the Order of Agricultural Merit, Department of Agriculture, Quebec City.

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Consolidation of Agriculture

Introduction

NOT long ago, the keynote of the agricultural policy of the province of Quebec was sounded with the watchwords "CONSOLIDATION OF THE FAMILY FARM."

CONSOLIDATION means: making strong, solid, enduring.

By **FAMILY FARM** is meant a farm which provides sufficient income to allow the operator to live there decently with his family.

It is the intention of the Departments of Agriculture and Colonization to use every means at their disposal to promote the consolidation of our agriculture; but fundamentally they must rely on the voluntary action of the men, groups, and organizations directly concerned. It is difficult to improve the conditions of individuals or social classes without their active collaboration, nor can consolidation be imposed on them. It must be the result of a firm desire on the part of the farmers to work for an improvement in their standard of living.

Consolidation At All Levels

Consolidation must be brought about at different levels: on the farm, in the community, regionally, and provincially.

At the farm level

At the farm level, consolidation will be accomplished through better methods of production, as the profitability of our land and livestock is ensured by drainage, the use of lime, fertilizer and high-grade seed, by crop rotation and farm forestry, herd enlargement and better selection of livestock, etc.

All these principles are embodied in the *farmer's competitions*, which afford an excellent example of consolidation at the level of the farm through the application of proven methods of management. Although few farmers take part in these contests their success is a constant living demonstration.

The modernizing of farming methods often entails a need for additional credit. In consideration of this need, the Government, by recent legislative measures, has increased the facilities for long-term credit (on landed property) and for short-term credit (working capital).

The Government pays very special attention to the dissemination of agricultural information and techniques. Research, teaching, and popularization are integrated in a general plan designed to convey useful knowledge to the farmer by the most effective means possible.

The Departments of Agriculture and Colonization have already announced a number of subsidies with the object of equalizing transportation costs and lightening the financial burden of improving the fertility of the soil. Wisely used, these subsidies will promote the consolidation of agriculture at farm level.

At the Parochial or Municipal Level

At the community level, consolidation will be effected through the agency of local groups. Inventory will be taken of soil resources; objectives will be set for the number of gainful farms to be developed in the parish; programmes of improvement will be drawn up and means of accomplishing them proposed.

At the Regional Level

At the regional stage, it will be necessary to organize crop and livestock production on a rational territorial basis, and to consolidate agricultural organizations.

At the Provincial Level

At the Provincial level, the work devolves upon the different governmental Departments collaborating with the larger professional associations and co-operatives. The primary task will be to coordinate and guide agricultural production with a view to satisfying the requirements of the numerous markets of the Province: this must be carried out with an eye to other sectors of the economy, in consultation with the other Departments and with the Quebec Economic Advisory Council.

Means of Accomplishing the Programme

Local Committees

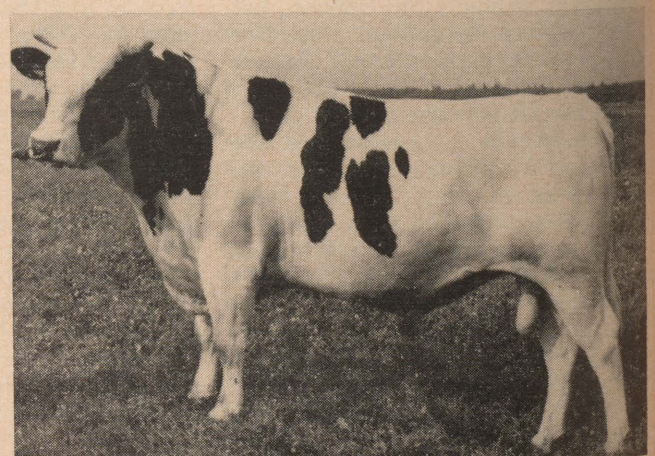
The Departments of Agriculture and Colonization suggest to agronomes that they set up, in each parish, a committee composed of representatives of the Municipal Council, the professional farmers' association, co-operatives, savings societies and credit unions, farm clubs, pioneering clergy, etc. It is absolutely indispensable that the basic organization of consolidation shall be local in character if the farmers, whom it principally concerns, are to take an active part in the movement. The relationship of the agronome to this committee will be that of agricultural adviser and consultant.

The committee will first of all draw up as complete as possible an inventory of the rural resources: the population (of both sexes), present occupation, available labour force, number and size of farms with the cultivated area of each, wooded areas, uncultivated areas, land to be reforested, and potentially arable land. The federal census of 1961 will furnish much of this basic information for each parish. The inventory will also cover local industries, markets for the sale of farm produce, etc.

With this picture of the community before them, those principally concerned will more easily be able to make recommendations concerning the enlargement of farms, intensification of certain productions, and the introduction of new kinds of crops or livestock.

Present Policies

This programme of consolidation will be planned with regard for the regular current policies of the



THE HERD SIRE — "Gauthier Tradition Reflection", another reason for Mr. Gauthier's success. In 1960 the average production, per head, of the 29 milking cows in the herd was 14,500 pounds.

Departments of Agriculture and Colonization. The Government undertakes to honour those obligations of a consolidatory nature which it has already assumed in certain parishes, but for *the year 1961-62 only*.

With a view to consolidating the family farm, the Department of Colonization is authorized, providing there is an applicant, to buy farms and sell them again at cost price, amortized over a period of twenty years. Details of annual payments are entered on the "location ticket." The Act limits the sum which the Department may pay for a farm to four thousand dollars (\$4000).

If necessary, such farms may be returned to the Crown Lands, so as to allow a new acquirer to benefit from the special advantages offered to settlers.

Furthermore, in the case of agricultural establishment (but not of addition for purposes of farm enlargement) the acquirer may claim a sum of two thousand dollars for the purchase of stock and rolling equipment.

Conclusion

The Government offers the agricultural class of the Province of Quebec the technical means, credit, and advantages of certain basic policies.

It rests with the farmers themselves to do their part.

Ernest Mercier
Deputy-Minister of
Agriculture, QUEBEC
28th of July, 1961

Romeo Lalande
Deputy-Minister of
Colonization



THE CHOICE OF BREEDING EWES

With the coming of September, sheep-raisers should be thinking about making a careful selection of their breeding ewes and ewe lambs. Every female in the flock should be examined individually: age, state of health, and the condition of the udder and teeth should be considered.

All aged ewes which have only a

This page supplied in the interests of the Family Farm by the Quebec Department of Agriculture.

few teeth left or none at all, and those with unsound udders or patchy fleeces should be fattened at the same time as the spring lambs for market.

Even though no records have been

AID FOR THE USE OF MARL

MARL makes an excellent land dressing, especially for acid soil, because of its high content of calcium carbonate. There are a number of natural deposits of this substance in the Province of Quebec.

In order to promote and popularize this form of soil amendment, the Hon. Alcide Courcy, Minister of Agriculture and Colonization, offers a subsidy to farmers and settlers for the transportation of marl.

Benefits:

The amount of the subsidy may be as much as \$120 per farm, per year. The sum granted to any one farmer will depend on the number of cubic yards of marl transported, at the rate of:

20 cents for the first mile of haulage

5 cents for each additional mile, up to a limit of 20 such additional miles.

Conditions:

The conditions to be fulfilled are as follows:

1—The rate of application must not exceed 10 cubic yards per acre.

2—An applicant may not claim the grant for the treatment of more than 10 acres in one year. (Altogether, the grant may not exceed \$12 per acre or a total of \$120 per farm, per year).

3—The marl must

- contain not less than 75% of calcium carbonate;
- come from the deposit nearest to the farm, unless it can be proved that this source is exhausted or that the material obtained from it is too wet;
- be dumped on the field in piles each containing one load. In order to facilitate the checking of claims, these piles must not be spread until the agronomer (or his representative) has visited the field to make sure that the quantity of marl transported corresponds to the quantity on which the grant is claimed.

Procedure:

To obtain this grant, the applicant must fill in an official form, stating:

- his name and address;
- the name of the lake from which the marl was taken;
- the distance between this lake and the farm;
- the number of cubic yards of marl transported;
- the area of land treated with the transported marl.

The official form may be obtained from the office of the local agronomer. When completed, it must be returned to the agronomer (or his representative) who will then verify the entries, approve the application and send the form to the Soil Amendments Section, Field Crops Service, Department of Agriculture, Quebec.

The offer of the benefits described in this circular may be withdrawn by the Department of Agriculture on one month's notice.

This policy will be in force from the 1st of April 1961 to the 31st of March 1962; that is to say, during the fiscal year of the Provincial and Dominion Departments of Agriculture, the joint sponsors.

AN OLD OFFICE WITH NEW IDEAS — Everything that is written on the farm passes through the hands of Mrs. Gauthier, who keeps the accounts and the herd register. Perhaps the real secret of Mr. Gauthier's success is this association of two heads and two hearts.

kept, it is still possible to tell a ewe's age from the spacing and shedding of her teeth. At about one year old, the two centre incisor baby teeth are replaced by 2 permanent teeth. These permanent teeth are larger and broader. At two years, two more are replaced, one on either side of the centre pair, leaving the ewe with 4 permanent teeth. At three years, she

(Continued on page 23)

The Country Lane

FARMER

Outlined like a pencilled drawing
 You stood against the blue azure
 Your body encircled by the red ball of Phoebus.
 Your lithness was kin to a birch trunk,
 Your slim straight limbs like pine.
 I came closer and saw your ocean-gray eyes.
 Your long ebony hair tumbled over your head
 As a brook babbles over its pebbles.
 Your naked back was burned brown
 As the dark earth in autumn
 And your tanned bare bosom expanded
 When you inhaled the breath of dawn.
 The power in your muscles
 And the flowing of your sinews
 Were like waterfall and river.
 Your name was Farmer.
 And I knew all this was strength.

Eunice Arthur Hitchcock
 Macdonald College

A WARNING TO HUNTERS

A hunter popped a partridge on a hill,
 It made a great to do and then was still.
 It seems (when later on, his bag he spied)
 It was his guide.

One shot a squirrel in a nearby wood —
 A pretty shot, off-hand, from where he stood.
 It wore, they said, a shooting hat of brown —
 And lived in town!

And one dispatched a rabbit for his haul
 That later proved to measure six feet tall;
 And, less you think I'm handing you a myth
 Its name was Smith.

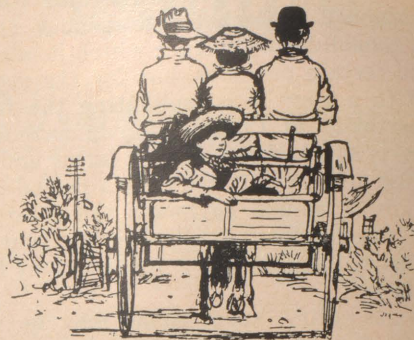
Another Nimrod slew the champion fox,
 He glimpsed him lurking in among the rocks,
 One rapid shot — it never spoke a word
 The inquest proved!

A cautious man espied a gleam of brown;
 Was it a deer, or Jones, a friend from town?
 And, while he pondered on the river's brim,
 Jones potted him!

Author unknown.

Money is an article which may be used as a universal passport to everywhere except heaven, and as a universal provider of everything except happiness.

Anonymous.



INDIAN SUMMER

My neighbour rakes his leaves while more leaves fall,
 A picture in slow motion or still life;
 His rake more often serves him as a staff
 Than as a tool. He leans relaxed, impaled
 Upon this elbow-prop, his mind adrift.
 I make no farcical pretence, but sit
 And soak the soothing balsam of the sun
 Into my languid body and my bones,
 Absorbing Autumn's beauty to myself
 For future use in memories and dreams.

The very winds are vagrants, lazy airs
 That lie somnolent on the fields, yet soon,
 Like idle urchins spurred by ennui,
 Must roll each other prostrate in the grass,
 Or strip a tattered scattering of leaves
 From half-clad trees and skip to re-arrange
 The mottled patterns strewn upon the lawn,
 Or whirl dust-devils down an empty street.

See how the scene, subdued by this soft light,
 Has lost perspective. Look! The poplars there
 Along the fence! Each golden leaf lies flat
 In single plane with houses and the sky,
 As if by some deft artist's brush tip set,
 The trunks and limbs, sheer magic tracery
 Of browns and greys. For this long moment all
 Is still — Then — one leaf stirs — and with a rush
 The painting springs to life. Trees sway to roundness,
 As with leaps and withered whisperings
 A leafy rabble races down the path
 Intent on pranks and autumn mimicries.
 Again — in sudden instant — all is still!

A pungent incense floats from garden plots
 Where some too-tidy souls put Summer to
 The torch. Afar, before the haze-blue wood,
 Tough crow top-sergeants drill their raw recruits,
 Projecting winter forays to the South.
 A tractor purrs its stripes of darker brown
 Across the golden stubble of a field.
 Loquacious starlings gossip in the brush.
 A cricket chirps, and clumsy bumble bees
 Probe purple asters for their last sweet drop.
 Small voices sing the season's last reprieve.

G. P. HAWKE, Farnham.

He that planteth a tree is the servant of God,
 He provideth a kindness for many generations,
 And faces that he hath not seen shall bless him.

Henry Van DYKE

UNCLE GIB

IN the year 1812 and '13, three brothers by the names of Job, Lot and Gilbert Wetherall, came from Wilmington to this country and settled on the St. Francis River, near where the town of Richmond now stands. They were blacksmiths by trade. They also did a great deal of boating, carrying freight up and down the river. Job and Lot remained in that section of the country, but Gilbert turned his face south and took a solemn oath that he would never set eyes on the waters of the St. Francis as long as he lived. And he kept his oath.

Whether this resolution was caused by business reverses, or disappointment in love affairs, was never fully known. On his way south he worked for some time in Ely among the Darbys', Greenwoods' and others in that vicinity.

Every community has its character. This article on "Uncle Gib" is taken from W. K. Knowlton's scrapbook, now in the Knowlton Museum. Mr. Knowlton was born in South Stukely in 1842. The verses were composed by Stillman F. Kneeland who knew Uncle Gib and, in 1906, was Judge Advocate General for the State of New York. The material was submitted to the Journal by Miss Marion Phelps, member of the Brome County Historical Society.

In about the year 1824 he came to Stukely and worked among the farmers, and a long time for Major Lyman Knowlton, up to the death of Mr. Knowlton, which occurred in 1832.

Uncle Gib, as he was called by young and old, was a great fisher-

man and trapper. He was a great reader and was noted for his wit and humor. He was diligent at various occupations, and never idle, excepting when he left off for one of his "quarterly meetings," as he was wont to call them. Occasionally a relative would visit him but he was never known to leave Stukely any farther than to go to Brome Lake fishing. He was very fond of children and a great favorite with them. As he always remained a bachelor and had no home during the last years of his life, he was cared for at the home of Lucius Taylor at the town's expense, and died in 1884, at the age of nearly ninety. He was buried in Brookside Cemetery, in a lot he had provided for himself many years before. A kind friend has since placed a rough stone at the head of his grave with the letters, "G. W." which marks his last resting place.

That he was eccentric and quick-

(Continued on page 19)

UNCLE GIB

"Uncle Gib," as we called him, was grey-haired
and jolly,
The oldest, but the youngest of men,
For he held it as nothing but nonsense and folly
To be old at three score and ten.

This hoary adage to my mind appeals,
Although 'tis not found in the books,
"A man is always as young as he feels,
And a woman as old as she looks."

By living in sunshine and always hurling
The shadows behind the screen
He held through life the heart of a yearling
And at seventy was just seventeen.

His motto, like himself was wise and mellow
For mellow and wise was he,
"Just do a good turn to some other fellow,
And then you will do it to me."

He had no home but cared not for the morrow
For he dwelt in the hearts of our boys,
He lightened their labour, shared their sorrow,
And doubled their frolicsome joys.

On training days he carried the bunting,
Rounding up with a bit of a spree,
He could discount the lads at fishing and hunting,
For a jolly old sport was he.

His catches were famous and easy as wishing,
Yet he never fished for fame,
Though he was a "Fly", he never heard of fly fishing,
But he got there just the same.

He had a "Limerick" hook of the very best staple,
With Irish twine to match it "complate",
And a pole that was trimmed from a willow maple
With a slip of pork rind for a bait.

But the trout were captured faster and faster
His charms they could never resist,
For he whipped Gilman Brook with the skill of
a master
And the trick in the turn of a wrist.

One day the youngsters thought they would guy him,
With a fairy tale solemn as fate,
That bass could be caught as easy as lying
If you only used mice for a bait.

"That explains it, my mind, I feared was flitting,"
Said Uncle Gib, quick as a trice,
"On a stone heap last summer, I saw a bass sitting,
He must have been hunting for mice."

"How is the sap running, Uncle Gib?" said father,
As he came to the bush one day,
I noted his look as he answered and rather
Expected the "devil" to pay.

"Considerin' the season is backward rather,
It's doin' purty well on the hull,
Some buckets are half full, and some runnin' over,
I guess they will average full."

He was "Jack of all trades" and master of many,
For any old job was willing,
He would pull you a tooth for an old-fashioned penny,
Or dig you a grave for a shilling.

"Whose is this?" we inquired, as we came to the side
Of a grave he was pottering about,
"It is mine just now," Uncle Gib replies,
"Twill be yours if you don't clear out."

His last joke was uttered ere the close of the day,
Heavenward the great soul passed,
In the leaf-cushioned grave his smiling face lay,
He had found a home at last.

Ah, me, this, all this, was years ago,
When I was a "broth of a boy",
Some years have been sad ones, and some have
been slow,
And some have been brimming with joy.

But all through the years, whether sad or mellow,
The influence of that motto I see,
"Just do a good turn to some other fellow,
And then you will do it to me."

Buying Guide For Vacuum Cleaners

Cleaning may not be the most satisfying part of a homemaker's work. Care in choosing cleaning equipment will aid in making for more efficient cleaning. There are four types of vacuum cleaners available on the market: (1) tanks, (2) cannisters, (3) uprights and (4) small hand cleaners. The best buy will depend upon the floor or other surfaces to be cleaned in your home. Try to visualize the cleaning tasks that you do in your home before you make your choice. In general, the tanks and cannisters do an outstanding job in cleaning hard floor surfaces, drapes, upholstered furniture and baseboards, which is half the cleaning job in many households. If you have large areas of rug surface, an upright cleaner would be the most efficient. The uprights will clean a rug considerably faster than the tank and cannister models. Ideally, one should own two cleaners; an upright for rugs and a tank or small hand cleaner for other tasks.

What Are Your Needs

Homemakers who have equal areas of rugs and hard surface coverings face a difficult choice. If cost is a factor, you may have to give up some convenience. It is a decision that the individual consumer must make for her household. "Consumer Reports" states that "most consumers will be happier in the long run with a good tank or cannister cleaner and will find it worthwhile to spend a little longer in cleaning their rugs in order to do all other cleaning chores more easily." Tools provided with tank and cannister cleaners may include rug, floor and wall, dusting, upholstery and crevice tools. The basic attachments for uprights for above-the-floor cleaning are usually available at extra cost. If one cannot afford two cleaners the problem may be solved by deciding between attachments for an upright and a small hand cleaner. The small hand cleaner is also useful for stairways and car interiors.

Suction and the Nozzle

You will hear many remarks about the suction of a vacuum cleaner. You may be impressed by the salesman who vacuums your rug first with the old cleaner and then, goes over the same spot with a new model to show how much dirt your cleaner failed to pick up.



by Mrs. B. WARKENTIN,
Macdonald College,
(from CAC bulletin).

This trick would work as well in reverse because a good deal of dirt remains in a rug after vacuuming with any cleaner unless one works over the same spot many more times than the salesman does. Suction is only part of the story because the design of the nozzle has much to do with the efficiency of a cleaner. The smaller the area of the nozzle the greater the suction, but less area is covered. It is true that the higher the wattage — the higher the suction. Current models of tanks and cannisters should have an input rating of 550-750 watts and some have higher wattages. A model with an input rating of 750 watts is described as 1 horsepower. For uprights a wattage input between 350 and 450 is usual and this is adequate with a motor-driven brush.

Features of the Cannister

With so many models of tanks and cannisters offered to the customer one must check these features while shopping:

(1) Design of rug nozzle. There are tank and cannister models equipped with special revolving brushes that are similar to the efficiency of some of the uprights in cleaning a rug. However, this attachment may also be less effective than the regular suction nozzle. A revolving brush does NOT guarantee superior rug-cleaning performance. It may improve pick-up of surface litter but not deeply imbedded dirt. A few companies provide the special nozzle at no extra cost. The height of the rug nozzle should be checked if you own low furniture to make sure that you can clean under chairs. Brushes should be adjustable to suit depth of rug pile. The rug nozzle must have no sharp edges or furniture can be marred.

(2) Ease of assembly — A cleaner should preferably have locking devices for wands and attachments. If they fit together by friction it is annoying to have

them separate while working.

(3) Manoeuvrability — A hose that stretches means that the cleaner has to be moved less frequently. If possible, one should try to move the cleaner in the store by pulling it over a rug, sill or its own cord and around furniture. A hose that has a tendency to coil is an undesirable feature.

(4) Ease in carrying — The weight, shape, balance, and handle design can make a cleaner easy to lift and carry. If tools are stored on cleaner it will be simpler to transport them from one room to another.

(5) Bags — Wide-mouthed bags are not easily removed without spilling dirt. One type of cleaner shuts off when the bag is ready to be removed.

(6) Power cords and switches — The cleaner should have a power cord from 16-20 ft. in length. One model offers a switch on the hose within reach of fingertips. If the switch can be operated by the foot it means that you won't have to bend over each time.

(7) Suction control — In some models the suction is controlled by covering or opening a small hole on the wand. The crevice tool will provide the greatest suction because of its small opening.

(8) Exhaust — The exhaust airstream may be annoying if it is distributed over a large area. It should leave the cleaner in a single stream in order not to blow dust around.

(9) Storage — This is important if you live in small quarters. You must decide where you can store the cleaner and if you have space for the attachments.

Uprights Have Advantages

There are many advantages to the upright style of cleaner:

(1) Easier to use on rugs because you do not have to cover same area as many times.

(2) Ready to use without assembling wands, hose, etc.

(3) Nothing to drag along behind you.

Ask yourself these questions while shopping for uprights:

(1) Portability — How easily can it be carried upstairs? All of them are slightly more awkward than tanks or cannisters to carry around. How can the attachments be carried?

(2) Rug nozzle — Will the height of the nozzle fit under the

furniture? If not, you may have to move heavy pieces. There should be some provision for adjusting nozzle and brush to suit the depth of rug pile so cleaner will manoeuvre easily. As the bristles on brush wear down can they be adjusted for better contact with rug?

(3) Bags — Is cloth bag easy to empty or does it have a disposable paper one?

(4) Attachments — How simple is it to adopt the cleaner for non-rug-cleaning chores? If you try putting on the attachments yourself you will have a good idea of the work involved to convert cleaner.

(5) Suction control — A few of the cleaners offer two different speeds: the lower speed may be useful when cleaning lightweight rugs and drapes. One manufacturer has provided a higher speed when adaptor for attachments is pushed into place. This speeds up the motor to provide greater suction for above-the-floor cleaning but after testing it was found to be still less than for most of the tank cleaners.

Price Not Always Guide

To suggest buying guides without some advice about pricing methods in this appliance field would be an incomplete story. It is not necessary to buy the highest priced cleaner in order to get the "best one". The list prices of cleaners are relatively fictitious according to "Consumer Reports" and with careful shopping one can find a variation in price for the same brand and model. Discounts may range from 10%-35% from store to store. If you buy a mail order brand or one sold at your door a discount is not customary. A trade-in allowance sounds wonderful but it is only a disguised discount.

House to house selling is a costly distribution method. These vacuums may include more accessories but how often are you going to use that paint sprayer or moth proofing? Attachments and superior materials account for only a fraction of that total high cost.

No cleaner provides health benefits such as freedom from dust or dirt, relief from allergies, etc. so beware of false advertising claims. Price bears no relation to the guarantee. A cleaner may have a guarantee for one to three years. Sometimes, the hose carries a longer guarantee than the machine itself.

Care of Cleaner Important

The quality of care is as important

to good performance as the initial care in purchase. For convenience, store tank or canister with hose, wands and rug tool attached. The hose should hang over a hook in a closet in order for wands to stand upright. Do not allow bag to become too full because this will decrease suction and may burn out motor. Avoid picking up sharp objects since they may damage the hose or fan. Do not run cleaner over cord or walk on it.

New Trends

There are new trends in this appliance field which you see on the market. Some features are: motor-driven brush attachments for tanks and canisters, automatic cord winders, adjustable suction control, swivel top for canisters, longer lasting hoses and stretchy hoses, low housing nozzle for uprights and floor polisher attachment. In the manufacturer's literature one can find whether there is provision for minimizing radio and TV interference. It may affect the neighbors' sets as well as your own.

Finally, it is well to remember that any type of vacuum cleaner will clean a rug properly if you have the time and energy to run the cleaner over the rug a sufficient number of times. The American Carpet Institute recommends 7 passes (4 forward and 3 back) over each area with an upright and 11 with a tank cleaner. Vacuuming is not hard on rugs. It is the deep, gritty dirt that can cut carpet fibers and it should be removed while it is still on the surface. Let us hope that these facts may give you more efficient cleaning days in the future.

UNCLE GIB . . . (from page 17)

witted, the following anecdotes will show:

Major Lyman Knowlton, who was one of the prominent men of the place, carried on many different kinds of businesses, such as the manufacture of pot and pearl ash, distillery of potato whiskey, saw and grist mill, lime burning and a number of farms, thereby employing many men, among them being Gib Wetherall. The lime kiln was near the house, and of course had to be fired nights, which made it a place for the men to congregate, drink whiskey, tell stories and sing songs.

One night when they were particularly happy, Mr. Knowlton was not able to get his accustomed

sleep, and consequently was not in very good humor the next morning. When the men appeared before him for directions for the day, his first command to each one was, "Sing me a song." Many were abashed by this and went away offended. Not so, Uncle Gib, for when it came his turn, he was equal to the occasion. He apologized, saying, "Now, Major Knowlton, you know I'm no singer, but, howsoever, I'll do my best." And this was Uncle Gib's song, both words and music being original:

"Our ancient sires, poor silly goats,

First washed their eyes and then their throats,

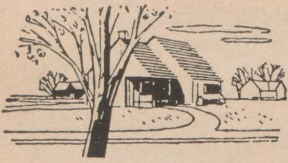
But, we, their sons, have grown more wise,

First wash our throats and then our eyes."

This restored Mr. Knowlton's good nature and Uncle Gib was sent about his work.

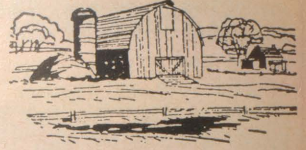
In the 20's the Magistrate's Court was frequently held in Stukely. On one of these occasions when a trifling matter was being tried before Major Knowlton, Chief Magistrate, the Court was interrupted by the entrance of Uncle Gib, bearing on his shoulder an immense pair of steel-yards used for weighing potash, which must have been quite a burden. Upon being asked what his business was, he replied, in his humorous way, "Your honor, and may it please the court, I understood that there was to be a weighty question to be decided today, and I have brought these steel-yards to weigh the matter for decision." Further proceedings were useless as the court was convulsed with laughter.

Uncle Gib was in the habit of going on hunting expeditions, sometimes being absent a number of days, and was always accompanied by his old cat, Tom. Bear trapping was quite common in those days, and a man named Gilman had set one on a cross lot path. The trap weighed about fifty pounds, with teeth set in the jaws. It was hidden by leaves, and in his travels, Uncle Gib was unfortunate enough to step into it. The jaws of the trap nearly broke his ankle, but he had the courage to drag it some distance to where a log heap had been burned. With the aid of some sharp pointed brands, he succeeded in forcing the jaws apart, thus freeing his foot. The owner of the trap made search for it but no one but Uncle Gib could tell of its whereabouts, and that was never disclosed by him to anyone.



The Better Impulse

NEWS AND VIEWS OF THE
WOMEN'S INSTITUTES OF QUEBEC



THIS is the month of Shell-Out and soon it will be time to take orders for UNICEF Xmas cards. The cards have a greater variety this year and are very attractive. Literature for both cards and Shell-Out have gone to all branch secretaries.

Shell-Out has grown in a few years from nothing to a source of health and even life for thousands of the world's children. Our own healthy, happy boys and girls have taken the job of collecting for Shell-Out as their own special project. Don't forget to give them credit for it. See first that they understand what it is all about, what the pennies they collect are really doing for other less fortunate boys and girls, and a party after their 'collection' would show them the grown-ups understood and appreciated their effort—and a no small effort it is now. Last year in Quebec province alone \$66,308.99 was collected. When you consider that the governments of the receiving countries of Unicef aid double the amount we send, and that \$10 will treat 200 children for that dreadful crippling disease yaws, and that it is only one of the ways the money is used, you know that thousands are being treated and helped to healthy childhood. But there are many, many thousands more waiting for someone to care.



July meeting of Ways Mills Branch at home of Mrs. Gordon Cass, the Vice-President, at which Mrs. E. F. Hovey was presented with Salada-Shirriff-Horsey prize for crocheted tablecloth — prizewinning entry in "over 65" age group. Left to right: Mrs. R. G. McHarg, Pres. Stanstead Co. W.I.'s, Mrs. Honey, and Mrs. W. B. Holmes.

FROM THE OFFICE

Pictures: Don't write on the backs of snapshots. It sometimes shows through in printing. Attach separate note giving particulars.

Pins: QWI pins are purchased from the Prov. Treasurer, Mrs. V. R. Beattie, Richmond. Without clasp 75¢, with safety clasp \$1.35. FWIC pins are ordered from the National Office FWIC, 34 Central Chambers, 46 Elgin St., Ottawa.

Reminders: Temiskaming County branches — Notre Dame du Nord, Pres. Miss Molly Polson, Notre Dame du Nord. Rouyn-Noranda, Pres. Mrs. M. V. Richards, 51 Taschereau St. E., Rouyn.

Have you seen the new cookbook "Favorite Recipes from the United Nations" put out by the Robin Hood Flour Mills? Surprise your friends with Pilaf or Kallaloo. With the certificate supplied the cost is 50¢ and proceeds go to the UN.

PENNIES

MRS. Hill of Ste Anne's proposed a scheme to raise Pennies for Friendship which is popular with the members. A member brings a "white elephant" gift from her home. Each member draws a number—starting with 1 to the number present (or you can start with 5 etc.). Each pays the number of pennies to correspond to the number on their slip and the highest gets the gift and brings the next month's prize.

Another way to fill the treasury THE Nova Scotia "Home and Country" proposed an "Opportunity Box" exchange. On a black-board head 2 columns 'Wanted' and 'Opportunity Knocks.' In the first you write what you would like and could pay. In the 2nd column members who have disposable articles list them with price they would accept. Someone may have just what you have been looking for. Anything goes.

The Month With The W.I.

YOU will notice that some reports have been severely cut this month. In future, only items of exceptional news value will be printed. If your report does not contain such items, you will be listed as "Also reported"—so make your reports interesting and omit the "routine" information. Don't let the W.I. down. I am quite sure that you have the kind of news we want.

CHÂTEAUGUAY-HUNTINGDON:

Aubrey-Riverfield had a talk by Mrs. Mabel Peddie on "Emergencies in the Home" and "First Aid," and Dundee enjoyed an exhibition of ceramics by Mrs. N. H. McNicol. Hemmingford took a trip to Montreal where they enjoyed a tour of the Hinde and Dauch Paper Co.—box manufacturers. They thoroughly recommend this trip to any group. This branch served refreshments at a Blood Donor Clinic and provided a stainless steel serving cart for their local school. Howick read an article about a lady who baked only one cake—with variations! Eight of these variations were demonstrated and later served. Reports were also received from Dewittville and Ormstown.

GASPE:

York are the "early birds"—they are already selling Christmas cards for branch funds. Haldimand sent bottles of jam to the local hospital and helped to send children to camp. Gaspé heard a paper on the Silver Service given to the Cathedral of the Holy Trinity in Quebec City by George III. A report was also received from Wakeham.

GATINEAU:

Eardley enjoyed slides and commentary on a trip to Florida by Mr. and Mrs. E. Watson. Lower-Eardley are giving prizes to the owners of the prize-winning calves in the 4-H clubs of Aylmer East and Breckenridge. Aylmer East also reported.

JACQUES CARTIER:

Ste. Anne de Bellevue enjoyed two interesting films—"Time and Terrain" and "Life in the Woodlot." Here's a new way to raise those Pennies for Friendship—an article was donated, the ladies paid as many pennies as the number on their ticket—picked unseen—and the winner was the holder of the highest number. (25 is the highest number and the winner provides the article for the next meeting).

MEGANTIC:

Inverness have renewed their subscription to the Federated News. A scholarship was presented to a Grade IX pupil for 1961, and another offered for the coming school year.

MISSISQUOI

Dunham answered their roll call by giving a "Constructive Criticism of our Present Day School System"—donations were given for school prizes and library books. Fordyce have sent a letter to the Department of Agriculture asking for a grant for girls in 4-H clubs. Stanbridge East enjoyed a visit from Miss Estelle Primmerman of Granby, who showed slides and pictures taken in Shell Mora, Ecuador, during her stay there as a teacher.

PONTIAC:

Clarendon had a sewing machine demonstration. Shawville visited a W. I. in Ramsay, Ontario, the Mill of Kentail Museum, the Collie Woollen Mill, and a new hospital. Stark Corners had a successful

weaving course, conducted by Miss Runnells, when 8 purses, 16 placemats and 8 belts were made.

QUEBEC:

Valcartier report a Labor Day picnic, Bar-B-Q and dance which added a good sum to their funds.

RICHMOND:

Denison Mills held a window box contest, and are to canvas on behalf of the C.N.I.B. Gore held a lawn party, when Miss Bonnie Skillen, a high school student, gave an interesting talk on her trip to the United Nations. Melbourne Ridge ran a refreshment booth at Richmond Fair, which kept the ladies very busy for three days. Shipton held a card party to raise money for the County Bursary Fund. Spooner Pond also reported.

SHERBROOKE:

Ascot visited the Grace Christian Home for the Aged. Brompton Road held a "Horror Auction"—This is a semi-annual affair, with one article described as a "Horror," which appears at every auction. The price of each article is marked beforehand, and the first to bid that price is the purchaser. Milby served lunch at an anniversary celebration. Belvidere reported.

STANSTEAD:

Beebe helped to send a child to Philadelphia for a specialist's examination at the Children's Hospital. Stanstead North enjoyed a talk by a New Canadian, a native of Switzerland. North Hatley had a Fashion Show, and are busy gathering data for their town history. A report was also received from Ways Mills.

VAUDREUIL:

Cavagnal held their annual Hobby Show at the Hudson Yacht Club. Handmade quilts, leatherwork, pottery, paintings, etc., were on display, and the proceeds from this show go towards bursaries at the High School. Harwood held their annual picnic at St. Helen's Island, Montreal.



Baby Kelly Ann Holmes, 4th generation for the Way's Mills W.I. Kelly's great grandmother, Mrs. W. H. Holmes, organized the Way's Mills in 1914, the first in Stanstead County. Later she became first county president, and Prov. Conv. of Immigration. Mrs. W. B. Holmes, daughter-in-law, became branch and later county president and Prov. Conv. of Welfare & Health. Mrs. S. W. Holmes, the next generation, joined the branch last year and presented them with Kelly, the newest prospective member in July.

Freedom From Hunger

WE Canadians realize that October is one of the most beautiful months of our year.

Thanksgiving Day is in this month.

It is a beautiful title for which we might do well to think about—"thanksgiving"—giving thanks for the benefits which we have received throughout the year from the products of the earth which have come to us in rich fulfilment of the seed we planted in hope. The season of ingathering of crops has been a season of rejoicing from the remotest ages. In these days of the "missile" gap, the "space" gap and the "hunger" gap, it is well to realize that the "hunger" gap poses a most compelling challenge which separates our bountiful country from the less privileged countries of the globe. With the Thanksgiving spirit in a country of plenty we are pledged to assist the "Freedom from Hunger" campaign.

We, in a land of abundance, have difficulty in believing that in minutes countless people die of starvation or of diseases in which malnutrition played a part. They leave behind a world of plenty, and the loss of these lives was unnecessary, for we in Canada already have the knowledge which could have helped to save them. Cannot we bring ourselves to share our learning of these vital matters with those who so greatly need our help—or must we all reach the threshold of death before we realize that all men are brothers?

Cannot we, who are more abundantly blessed, make a contribution that gifted young men and

women may be brought from the hungry countries to stay with those who can teach them so much of the principles of rural community welfare? Suitably trained, they may return to their homes and devote their lives to spreading this precious, life-saving new knowledge among their own people.

Nothing could do more to hasten the arrival of a united world. Nothing could more effectively help extinguish the smouldering fires of unrest which feed upon poverty and hunger. Nothing that this splendid organization "The Women's Institute" could do would create a more worthy memorial to its principles than to establish its own fellowship devoted to the study of this most human of causes—the protection of health for present and future generations.

Man's need is too big—and you and I are so small. We are preyed upon by doubts that our little parts will never see the fulfilment of these needs, but never let it be said that we couldn't do our part to create "Freedom from Hunger" or that we didn't do what we could—that is the gospel for this age.

(Mrs.) M. L. Corrigan,
Provincial Convenor of Citizenship

THE LADY ABERDEEN SCHOLARSHIP

INSTITUTE members will be pleased that enough funds are now available for two and possibly three scholarships for students from underdeveloped countries to study Home Economics. This is part of our contribution to the Freedom From Hunger Campaign. The In-

terim Committee is very pleased. It proves that women everywhere will support a practical plan for a worthwhile cause.

Quite a number of applications were received—mostly from Africa. The number would have been greater, but time was limited as it was hoped to enroll candidates immediately. The Committee have recommended that the No. 1 scholarship be given to Mrs. Nesta Rugumayo of Uganda. Mrs. Rugumayo is a member of the Uganda Council of Women. She and her daughter of 3 accompanied Mr. Rugumayo to England where he is studying. She has been accepted at London University and will be taking the course in Human Nutrition.

The Women's Institutes of Ireland offered the facilities of their college, An Grianan, and it is recommended that the No. 2 scholarship for the shorter course at An Grianan be given an applicant from Trinidad, and that, if sufficient funds are available for a third, a student from Kenya be considered.

* * *

For a party buffet on the 31st you might like to make a different kind of jack 'o lantern centerpiece than the usual grinny kind that's hollowed out to hold a candle. So make yours this way for a change. Cut the top from a fair sized pumpkin, and scoop out the meat. Then with skewers, attach bunches of parsley, or celery leaves to the top of the pumpkin shell . . . to make a thatchy wig of green. With long hat pins, attach the facial features — white onions with raisin centers for eyes . . . a beet knob for a nose . . . and pimento strips for his smiling mouth. Lots of fun for the whole family here, in making this conversation piece for the party.



Above: Some members of Harwood Branch with children and friends on picnic at St. Helen's Island, Montreal.
Left: Members of the Ways Mills Branch at their meeting at the old Heathton School House held on May 3rd, 1961.

MAC STUDENTS ON TOUR



Every year students entering the third year of their agriculture course at Macdonald College commence their studies with a two-day tour through a part of the Province which illustrates the different types of farming in Quebec. This helps the students to understand Quebec agriculture and is necessary since many of them come from beyond the Province. Above, as they visited the dairy school at St. Hyacinthe (here tasting some cheese). Top right: at Max's farm located near Farnham, Que. (here they watch onions being bagged). At right: in the shade on the lawn of the Honey farm at Abbotsford as they receive some pointers on orchard location from Professor Taper.



APPOINTMENT TO WOODLOT MANAGEMENT

The Department of Woodlot Management has announced the appointment of Mr. Peter Murtha as Forester with the Morgan Arboretum and Woodland Development Association as of September 1st, 1961. Mr. Murtha was born in Wiarton, Southwestern Ontario, taking his public schooling there, following which his family moved in Englehart near Kirkland Lake, where he completed his high school education.

Following summer jobs in a geophysical survey in the Central Ontario mining district, and as a member of a primary forest fire suppression crew, he registered in the Faculty of Forestry at the University of Toronto in 1957. Mr. Murtha graduated with honours from the University of Toronto with a B.Sc.F. degree in 1961. During his undergraduate years he played water polo and was active in the Debating Society, holding the position of chairman of debates in his final year. During the summer months Mr. Murtha was hired by the Federal Govern-

ment as a field research assistant in work in the Provinces of Manitoba, Alberta and Newfoundland.

In addition to his professional interests, he collects mineral specimens and enjoys oil painting.

THE CHOICE OF . . .

(from page 15)

should have 6 permanent teeth, and at four years, 8. When a sheep is five years old, the mouth is generally sound but, after this, some of the teeth may be lacking. Most sheep will keep their teeth until they are eight to ten years old. It should be remembered that at six, a ewe is already old and it is sometimes risky to keep such animals for breeding. In many cases, the effort of gestation proves too much for them and they die in the spring, so that the owner loses both the market value of the ewe and the cost of her keep during the winter.

In selecting his ewes in the fall, the shepherd should not attach too much importance to a good condition of flesh. In the case of some

ewes, good condition may simply mean that they have put on much weight but yielded little milk during the summer.

Mr. Marcel Tremblay of the Quebec Department of Agriculture advises novices, and those who wish to increase the size of their flocks, to buy ewe lambs in the fall, when they are easier to obtain owing to the large numbers which are offered for sale at that season. Furthermore, the buyer will then have time to prepare the ewe lambs he has bought, for the breeding season. He should buy animals which are in good condition, of predominantly good market type, true to the characteristics of the breed, and have a good, thick fleece. When buying, he should not forget to examine the fleece, the teeth, and the sexual parts.

"Patrick," said the priest, "whiskey is your worst enemy."

"But, Father," said Pat, "wasn't it only last Sunday you were telling us to love our enemies?"

"It was," said the priest, "but I didn't say anything about swallowing them."



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